

A distinct personality in the perimeter of contemporary Romanian painting is Dan Halmann (born in 1928). He made his debut under the influence of his professor Corneliu Hala, preserving therefore the same chromatic sobriety, the same predilection for the silhouette, the same care for the treatment of the lines. In his subject paintings, the artist appears a sensitive observer of life.

Excelling in the portrait technique, Dan Halmann demonstrates an obvious sense of monumentality and proves, as only Petru Comarnescu could, "a perceptive analysis of human psychology, who can interpret inner life and defining human traits".

Dan Halmann slowly outgrew his early raptures in youth syncretic visions in the last few years.

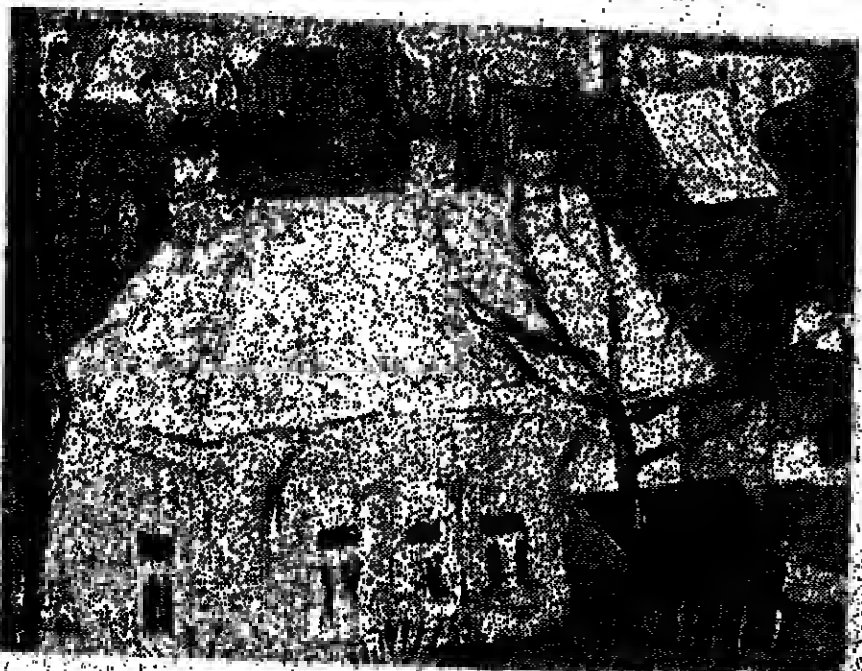
Always looking for new forms of expression, continually inclined towards excessive stylizations, the artist shows a propensity for portraits acutely aware of the paint of grotesque and a proven interpretive power.

With a remarkable fluidity of the lines, Dan Halmann seeks equilibrium relations between the figurative elements and the surrounding space, treated monochromatically more often than not. A noble spirit, endowed with a fecund fantasy, the painter brings into Romanian art an individual note characterized by the painting of essence. Having lived through all the experience of modern art and reached the maturity of his artistic work, Dan Halmann proposes to us an original meditation, a philosophical vision of man and his condition.

CORNELIU BARAN. II



On this page: Self-Portrait, Children's Games, in the Field (top); The New School of Sebiot, Lunch Time (right); Old House, in East, Young Pioneers on May Day (bottom); Athens-Aeropoli, Aerial Geometry (left).



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# ROMANIAN NEWS



INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

## UNDER THE SIGN OF SOLIDARITY, PEACE AND COLLABORATION THE OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT OF NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU AND ELENA CEAUȘESCU TO KENYA AND TANZANIA

Over September 5-7, President Nicolae Ceaușescu together with Elena Ceaușescu paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Kenya, at the invitation of that country's president Daniel Toroitich arap Moi. The visit — the first paid by a Romanian head of state to Kenya — goes down as an important moment in the development of the friendship and collaboration relations between the two countries, while also standing for a new and eloquent expression of Romania's active foreign policy of broad openness and collaboration with the African countries, with all the world's states.

The President of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, accompanied official talks with the President of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of understanding: an in-depth analysis was made of the ways to further develop the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and political relations between the two countries. During the talks, Nicolae Ceaușescu and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi expressed their full satisfaction of the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Kenya, on the basis of the understandings reached in Bucharest in September 1987, and underscored the importance they attach to the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, each people's inalienable right to self-determination and its own development path, without any outside interference.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the joint wish to work for the further expansion and diversification of the Romania-Kenya ties on the political, economic, technical and scientific planes.

Special attention was paid to bilateral economic relations. The need was underscored to further boost commercial exchanges, in equitable trade, as well as economic cooperation, in line with the programme-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges, signed in Bucharest on September 9, 1987. Furthermore, the determination of the two sides was expressed to finalize negotiations on the building of economic units under the patronage of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Kenyan commission of economic and technical cooperation of January 14, 1988.

The President of Romania and the President of Kenya declared to expand bilateral ties and exchanges in governmental and parastatal levels, as well as on a party line between the two countries.

Examining the international economic and political situation, the Joint Commission and the President of the visit also released at the conclusion of the visit, President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi noted with satisfaction their identical or very close viewpoints on the major issues facing mankind.

(cont. on p. 3)



Over September 7-9, President Nicolae Ceaușescu together with Elena Ceaușescu paid an official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania, at the invitation of that country's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Sitti Mwinyi.

The new Romanian-Tanzanian summit meeting represents a major event in the chronicle of the ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Tanzania likely to confer new dimensions and a richer content on the collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples. The visit is also an eloquent evidence of Romania's and Tanzania's will to further expand their bilateral relations, to make an active contribution to the settlement of the great problems facing mankind, to entrenching a climate of detente and peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

During the talks, the two presidents continued to approach aspects related to the development of the Romanian-Tanzanian relations as well as certain topical issues of the international political life. The leaders of the two states brooded each other on the current concerns of their countries in the field of economic and social construction. It was stressed that the continuous

expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Tanzania in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of economic interest benefits both countries and peoples, serving their progress and prosperity, the order of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations. As part of the exchange of

(cont. on p. 3)



**EYEWITNESS**  
**LOVRIN:**  
STEADFASTNESS  
AND MODERNIZATION  
(PAGES 7-8-9)



# ON THE ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S WORKING AGENDA

MEETING WITH YASSER ARAFAT

On Friday, September 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, President of Romania, met Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, views were exchanged on length of the latest developments in the Middle East, on the modalities of solving the situation in the region, of achieving a lasting and just peace in that part of the world.

The Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee informed about the new elements that had come up in the evolution of the Middle East situation, about the steps taken by the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to settling the existing complex problems and establishing peace in the area.

Following the Romanian people's determination to further support the Palestinian people's fight for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed on this occasion too the need for new initiatives and actions meant to contribute to the attainment of the Palestinian people's just and legitimate aspirations, to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace on the basis of free withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the weeks of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems through the recognition of its right to self-determination to an independent Palestinian state included — the

guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

The RCP General Secretary and the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee assessed that under the current circumstances efforts should be stepped up to organize, as soon as possible, an international conference under the UN aegis, on the Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO — the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council.

During the talks Yasser Arafat warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the permanent support Romania, the Party General Secretary and

FOREIGN MINISTER OF MAURITANIA

On Friday, September 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mohamed Lamine Ould N'Diaye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine links between Romania and Mauritania and the wish was expressed to further develop them, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summit meetings and talks. In that respect, the importance was underlined of intensifying specific actions to secure the promotion of new forms of economic cooperation,

President of the Republic personally grant to the just cause of the Palestinian people, in a constructive settlement of the Middle East questions and the establishment of a lasting peace in that region.

All the sides of the talks the two leaders assessed their productive character as they fall within the framework of the fine ties existing between the RCP and Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples — and expressed their belief that the present meeting would contribute to the further growth of bilateral links, to mutual interest, to the interest of security, understanding and peace in that region and worldwide.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

The superior organization of the two countries' political and economic life, the successful development of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

Appeals of the two international political life were also approached, with special emphasis on the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a peaceful disarmament, in the first place, the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict in various parts of the world, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

## MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met on Friday, September 2, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a number of economic questions, as well as issues related to the international situation, actively carried through by the RCP and the Romanian state. In that framework, emphasis was placed on Romania's determination to intensify its activity in the service of the development of economic, technical, scientific and other collaboration among European states, to make its active contribution to the solution of the peace and disarmament policy, to the successful course of the Vienna meeting on confidence-building.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on his meeting in Arab on August 30 with Yasser Arafat, General Secretary of the PLO, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the activity of the Party General Secretary and President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu carried out on that occasion and was highly appreciative of the way in which he celebrated the RCP's stance on the questions approached during that meeting which was called upon the RCP's initiative.

Special appreciation was expressed for the fact that during his talks the two leaders considered their responsibility towards their peoples and peoples of the world and the need for the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, that, for centuries on end, have lived in the vicinity of each other, to develop their collaboration and friendship and by joint efforts, showed that in this they had prime place should be given to questions and fields where identical or very close stances exist; in the case of more general or more specific questions, where differences of views still exist, further action should be taken to better understand them, to bring positions and viewpoints closer to one another.

In this context the special significance was underlined of the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and President N'Diaye, the dialogue that the resolution of various economic, social and cultural problems in one country is the full responsibility of the party and government of the respective country, and that the development of socialist construction and the confidence of the people — the only one that may judge whether the policy promoted by his party in its country is good or not — depends on the way in which they solve problems.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the exchange of opi-

nions at summit level, with live spirit, highlighted the fact that the two leaders wished to work for the solution of the problems that arose in Romanian-Hungarian relations, to find ways to further expand those relations, enshrined in the treaty of friendship and collaboration, from the interests of the two peoples, of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, for the development of cooperation and good neighbourliness, for mutual benefit, for the benefit of their countries and of the progress of the rise in material and cultural welfare, of socialist construction in Romania and Hungary.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the understandings reached, the fine, broad prospects for the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation, in that respect, emphasis was placed on the fact that during the talks it was agreed to further expand economic, technical and scientific collaboration, cooperation in art and sports, to expand cooperation in the cultural area, in tourism and other fields, to intensify contacts and exchanges of opinions and experience, exchanges between journalists' organizations, too, which will contribute to the improvement of mutual knowledge, to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the meeting and talks between the two leaders should give impetus to the activity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Romanian people and the Hungarian people, for the strengthening of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness, in the field of socialist construction in their countries, for progress, security and peace in Europe and in the world.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to do everything possible for the development of collaboration and the growth of Romanian-Hungarian friendship, and expressed the hope that that was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of their active role in the work of building up a new system, of their growth and vitality, of the gradual cause of socialist construction and peace in Europe and the world.

Unanimously approving of the results of the meeting and of the conclusions reached on the occasion, the Executive Political Committee endorsed a program of measures for the implementation of the agreements reached for the Romanian-Hungarian friendship and collaboration.

## UNDER THE SIGN OF SOLIDARITY, PEACE AND COLLABORATION

THE ROMANIAN PRESIDENT VISIT OF NIGERIA CHAUSSESCU AND BENIN CHAUSSESCU TO NIGERIA AND TANZANIA

(cont. from p. 1)

Considering that the current international situation continued to be serious and complex, the Communiqué stresses that the fundamental problems of the world are the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the disputes between the superpowers, to ensure disarmament in the first place, the substantial reduction of weapons and troops, the assurance of each nation's and mankind's vital right to freedom, freedom and independence.

Considering that certain steps were taken on the road of disarmament following the conclusion of the accord on the liquidation of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles between the Soviet Union and the USA, the two presidents underlined the need for the international community's intensified efforts to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and reiterated their support for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, asking the states involved to reach an accord in that outer space utilization.

Highlighting with satisfaction the African people's achievements in their fight for freedom and national independence, for their economic and social development, the two heads of state also expressed their support to the heroic fight fought by the people of South Africa against the regime of racial discrimination, for an immediate end to the state of emergency and the liberation of all the political prisoners, for the adoption of comprehensive and compulsory sanctions by the international community to help break the apartheid system.

Reaffirming their complete solidarity and resolute support to the Namibian people's fight under the leadership of SWAPO, the two legitimate representatives for Namibia's independence, the Communiqué shows, the two presidents declared

for the immediate and unconditional granting of Namibia's independence on the basis of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435/1978.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Torricelli agreed to intensify support for a political solution to the conflict in the Middle East, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and the assurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. Stress was laid on the importance of calling a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included, as well as by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The President of Romania and the President of Kenya welcomed the agreement on ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, concluding to the need for a global solution of the current international economic situation, Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Torricelli agreed to intensify support for the economic and social development of the African continent, to the achievement of a new international economic order, in this context, the two heads of state lack the calling of an international conference within the UN, in which developing and developed countries should participate on an equal footing so as to reach mutually acceptable solutions, with regard to the foreign debt problem included, as it seriously affects the developing countries. Assuming that the complex international issues require active participation to their solution, the Communiqué shows that the President of Romania and the President of Kenya expressed



their full satisfaction at the new Romanian-Kenyan understanding, and that President Nicolae Ceausescu invited President Daniel Torricelli to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, an invitation that was accepted with pleasure.

They also declared for a growing role of the UN and of other world organizations in the international life. They convened to intensify cooperation between the two countries within international fora. The Communiqué shows that the President of Romania and the President of Kenya expressed

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## MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

TO THE FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

I take great pleasure in addressing the participants in the friendly meeting between the youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic in warm revolutionary salute and best wishes.

I think that regarding meetings between the young people of our countries, it is especially for a deeper mutual acquaintance, for a fertile exchange of experiences and views on concrete modalities by which the young people, their revolutionary organizations participate with joint forces, specific to the age and ideas of the new generations, to the implementation of our peoples' and countries' policy of socialist construction, of building a better and more just world, of peace and progress for the whole of mankind.

We, in Romania, attach highly and pay special attention to the relations of close collaboration on multiple planes between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, based on the principles of fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, observance of national independence and sovereignty, mutual esteem and advantage. In this sense, I am very pleased to recall on this occasion, too, the fine relations existing between our party and state leadership. My meetings with comrades Ekelhof and Kersch, the fruitful understandings we reached during every talk have given powerful impulse to our collaboration, both on a bilateral plane and in the international arena.

I am sure, dear young friends, that the youth organizations in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, the young generations, will make their full contribution to the multifaceted development of these relations, to the continued deepening of our countries' friendship, collaboration and solidarity, which accords with the interests of both countries and peoples, also covering the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding of all nations.

This friendly meeting takes place at a time when, although some steps have been taken toward the improvement of the

relations in the world economy, international life keeps recording very grave and complex issues. As a consequence of the continued arms race, of the sophisticated development of nuclear weapons, of the maintenance of conflicts and states of tension in various areas of the planet, of the effects of the world economic crisis, that has ever more powerfully felt, especially by the developing countries, powerful contradictions are maintained and manifest in the world, that affect not only the present, but also the future of the peoples, endangering the very existence of life on this planet.

Together with their peoples, the youth must most energetically say a resolute "no" to arms and war, for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament — nuclear above all — for the affirmation of the sacred right of the peoples, of the generations of today and tomorrow, to peace, to a free, independent and dignified existence.

As a matter of fact, the consequences of the grave and complex situation of the world today are most powerfully felt by the young people. There are numerous countries where millions of children and youth are restless, suffer from diseases and poverty, are deprived of the elementary right to enjoy access to science and culture, look in vain for a job, are completely unprotected.

Romania steadily and firmly empowers for all states and governments of the world to meet more the young people's life and needs, to help the young people to be able to see their aspirations after developing and fulfilling themselves in full freedom, to enjoy the fruits of the progress of modern civilization, without fear of becoming the victims of a devastating nuclear war.

Within our party and state's humanist policy we give place to securing the fundamental human rights — the right to work, to education, to culture, to security, to peace, to ensure conditions for the young people to grow up, live, work and take action in society as new men, with lofty

political, revolutionary conscience, with concepts and thoughts equal to the goals of the modern technological-scientific revolution, to the height ideals of socialism and communism. I am certain, dear young people, that within the fine relations between our parties and peoples, the youth in the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the German Democratic Republic, their revolutionary organizations will collaborate ever more closely, in a lofty spirit of friendship and solidarity, making together a more important contribution to the cause of socialism, of good coexistence in Europe and the world, to the cause of disarmament, security and peace.

Being motivated by this confidence, I wish the friendly meeting between the youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic full success and I wish you all ever greater achievements in work and life, the accomplishment of all your aspirations after the welfare, after living in a world of peace and collaboration, of freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

I wish you all good health and happiness.

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## FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES OF ROMANIA AND THE GDR

On Tuesday, September 6, events started in Bucharest to mark the friendly meeting between representatives of the youth of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the youth in the German Democratic Republic, an outstanding moment in the relations of friendship and collaboration between young people in the two countries, based on the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

The participants in the meeting received, with great interest, the message addressed by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the GDR Secretary of the GDR Party and Chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, that the two parties, states and peoples

UCY, and Hansj. Guenther, Secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, addressed the youth of the two countries over the serious and important issues of the world economy and the particularly important issues of peace and collaboration. The young generation and its organizations were urged to intensify their efforts for the achievement of a new international economic order, for the achievement of a new international economic order, for the achievement of a new international economic order.

of all peoples, of the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces at everywhere in the struggle for halting the dangerous course of events, for carrying out disarmament, for achieving a lasting peace on our planet.

Revealing that in certain areas on our planet a tendency towards settling conflicts and towards peaceful means, through negotiations, is manifest, the two sides stressed the need of doing everything for strengthening this new way of thinking, for countering the use and threat of force from international relations, for settling all settling states peacefully, through negotiations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi showed that the solu-

tion of the Middle East conflict should be stepped up through negotiations, by summing up international UN-sponsored conferences, in which all sides concerned should participate, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Israel and the standing committee of the Security Council.

During talks, special attention was paid to the situation on the African continent.

President Nicolae Ceausescu confirmed on this occasion, Romania's solidarity and support for the African people's fight for the full liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, for the annihilation and exploitation, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for free economic and social development.

The two presidents manifested their active support to the Namibian people's fight under SWAPO leadership, in carrying out its legitimate aspirations after freedom and independence, for the application of the UN resolution on this matter. At the same time, the two presidents expressed their support to the struggle of the South African people, to the achievement of a new international economic order, in this context, the two heads of state lack the calling of an international conference within the UN, in which developing and developed countries should participate on an equal footing so as to reach mutually acceptable solutions, with regard to the foreign debt problem included, as it seriously affects the developing countries. Assuming that the complex international issues require active participation to their solution, the Communiqué shows that the President of Romania and the President of Kenya expressed

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## THEN THERE WERE DACIA AND OLTCIT

More than 20 years ago, (1967) the first city car — Dacia 1100 — rolled through the gates of the modern, multi-story residence in Ploesti. In 1968, two years later, the Dacia-1300 range was launched, while year after year has come to include new models: Dacia-1310, Dacia-110 sedan and station wagon, Dacia-1304 pickup, Dacia van, Dacia sports coupe. This year, a new range of Dacia 1200 cars will be launched, which will be presented at the International Fair. The new models stand out by their notable improvements: completely modernized body, redesigned instrument panel, ergonomic seats, modernized interior and exterior look.



## DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

One of the first steam cars was built in 1829, by the 20-year-old Dimitrie Viacescu. This motor car conceived and built by the Romanian student through a series of novelties which later contributed to the general evolution of the car building industry. That car had, among others, steel wheels provided with elastic rubber bands (tyres had not been invented), a steering wheel, two brakes, etc.

The well known pioneer of international aeronautics the Romanian Aurel Vlaicu conceived his name in the field of car building too, making an original contribution at his own design, which he mounted on an Opel. With that car, he won the "Prince Heinrich Fähr" contest.

Engineer Aurel Persu, the owner of the invention patent entitled "Car with aerodynamic shape, in four wheels, steered within the aerodynamic shape," made a remarkable Romanian contribution to the development of the car industry. The patent was registered (in September 1924) in Germany and was later known in ten other countries. The fundamental idea of the Romanian inventor lays at the basis of the modern conception of car construction, being applied by all car builders in the world. He built his own car with which he cruised more than 160,000 km. That vehicle was offered in 1926 — it was still functioning — to the Technical Museum in Bucharest.

In 1921, in Paris, the car with double control, built by professor Ion Dumitru was a sensation. This type of car continued, through its conception, to lie at the basis of the double control system used by driving schools. The Romanian professor organized, the same year, driving and car repair courses.

Also the French Capital, the one presided by engineer Gugu Constantinescu (well known inventor in the auto field) on the occasion of the 1928 exhibition, awarded a gold medal to the Romanian inventor for the reduction of fuel consumption and the simplification of controls.

## GENERATIONS ON WHEELS

1927. The first Romanian bus, TV-1, went out of the gates of the Autotruzi enterprise in Bucharest.

1928. The first Romanian trolleybus, the first utility van and pickup trucks in a wide range of small motor vehicles for goods transport were put into production.

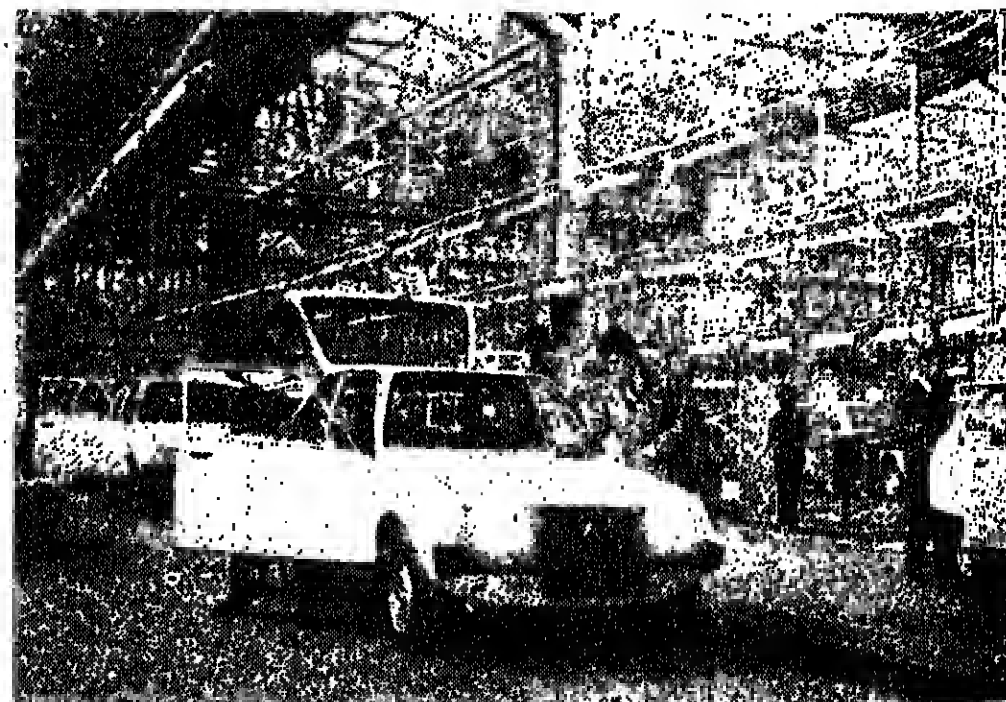
1928. These groups of motor vehicles — buses, trolleybuses, utility vans and pickup trucks — are still the specialty of the Autotruzi enterprise in Bucharest. After a little more than three decades, the third generation of buses has been produced, while the fourth is already in the drawing boards. The fourth generation of trolleybuses has also been produced, with the fifth now being conceived and designed. Utility vans and trucks have also seen several types. The auto current output includes 17 types of buses, five types of trolleybuses and more than 30 types of utility vehicles, produced in the manufacturing plant ROMANIAN DAC and MOCA are the best known makes.

The latest and most modern product of the Romanian auto industry — the OLTCIT car — went into serial production (in 1983) at the 4th stage works. Its technical features and performance, its finish and utility qualities have made scores of thousands of motorists in nearly all European countries and hundreds of thousands of Romanian drivers buy this car. The Auto Union foreign trade

enterprise began its export activity in 1971 when it delivered a first batch of 5,000 cars to the foreign market. Since then its export volume has grown about 10 times and has been considerably diversified. In 1987, for instance, some 80 per cent of the 130,000 DACIA and OLTCIT cars made in Romania were exported to dozens of countries, among which the USSR, Hungary, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, England, Bulgaria, Colombia, People's China, Italy, Algeria, the DPR of Korea, the Netherlands, Egypt, France, Cuba, Cameroon, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Canada, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Togo and Senegal.



Quality control is carried out in successive stages on the mounting lines of Romanian car and truck building enterprises. In the photos on this page: a truck mounting section (top); another section at "DACIA" Car Enterprise in the town of Ploesti (middle); another section at "OLTCIT" Car Enterprise in Craiova and a section where "Romanian" type trucks are produced. (bottom).



When a family builds a house in a place it may mean hope. But when several hundreds of families lay the foundations of their future lives in the same place such a certitude. And Lovrin commune of Timis county is such a certitude. Sited in the north-western Banat, on highly breeding soil, Lovrin, the same as other nearby settlements, is inhabited both by Romanians and Swabians. The latter come to settle down here in the 18th century. The central village of the commune numbers 4,500 people. The other villages making up the commune are Tomnatic (3,200 inhabitants), Gatiob (2,500 inhabitants) and Vlaschia (412 inhabitants).

## STEADFASTNESS AND MODERNIZATION

The people of Lovrin work and live happily in their villages. Some of them have learned over, industrial, therefore urban occupations, or preserved their traditional agricultural trades, most of them at the level of modern training. Because productivity Lovrin is no longer the simple village, but a locality with an active and prosperous economic, social and cultural life. Following a natural course, Lovrin has surpassed its rural condition, rapidly advancing towards an urban type of civilization.

Obviously, there is no reason to believe that Lovrin will ever turn into a megacropolis, a large city growing on the vertical of modernity. Most likely, it will become an agroindustrial locality, in which the largest part of the population will work in the fields or grow animals. Because the people of Lovrin have always worked their land with skill, love and even gluttonous specificity to themselves. The low, steady ground with subsoil water very close to surface, has not always been a hindrance. Many crops were sown with water, like swamps, but in those rivers were fish, and a large sewerage system was created turning to good account the chocolate-lake black earth from the surface, making it more yielding.

But today's and tomorrow's Lovrin opens large prospects for industrial professions. In 1974 a gasboiler water drilling department was set up. At the same time the agroindustrial enterprise "Timisgar" has built a small factory in which some 100 workers produce parts and means special electric motors. Then there are small industries manufacturing 40 condenser, ranging from leather and logging to electronics and car-service.

Over the last years the industrial production of the commune has risen to 150-160 million lei. But the largest share is still made by the agricultural production, now worth 380-400 million.

Naturally, the major economic units are the agricultural ones: a state-run farming enterprise, a commune three producers cooperative farms (Gatiob, Tomnatic and Lovrin), a farm, a machinery station at Gatiob, an agricultural research station, an agroindustrial processing and conditioning centre, the vegetable farms of the Fructus enterprise of Timisgar, a farm growing and fattening farm, etc.

Even more industrial enterprises actually serve agriculture. This is the case of the milling and fruit preservation factory. "In fact we are dealing with agriculture at every possible level," notes engineer Titus Balas, director of the research station. "From the vegetables grown to large cereal farms, from experimental plots, to fundamental scientific research." All the schools of Lovrin have small plots filled by the students "phenaclyce." "Nearby



like drinking water, sewerage, heating and waste water treatment.

In 1984 a recreation and hotel treatment base, staffed by physicians was opened. An outdoor exchange will be installed this year.

For the school-going population, there is for the 1,400 students there are five general schools with 57 classrooms, seven labs and three small industrial workshops in the commune. Another 400 pre-school children are included in the three kindergartens. The commune's cultural dowry consists of four houses of culture, four cinema theatres, (one of them seating 800), a picture gallery, two exhibition rooms, a public library, a youth club with its own discotheque and a "Femina" room. The Lovrin cinema has made three films until now, while the students' radio club with the indicator YO 2 KJK has established connections even in South America. Two football stadiums, tennis courts and handball fields offer other possibilities to spend the leisure. The "Unirea" Tunnale football team activates in the national C football division.

These are data completing the picture of this locality in full development. Certainly, a village does not become a town instantly. It is a natural long-lasting process, and Lovrin already has a civil centre with its own architectural personality and an authentic urban interest.

"Modernization, this major question for the future of each locality has been a constant of Romania's building policy," told us eng. Teodor Ciocanescu, technical director of IFROMIT — Timisgar Design Institute. Especially in the last twenty years this matter has been constantly observed. Today's image of Timis county's towns and communes confirms this fact.

Modernization is not a new question in the case of localities included in Lovrin. There settlements have been developing according to organizational sketches. The fact is confirmed by the precisely traced

usually rectangular street map. We have documents dated 1784 opening about the construction of 50 houses on the New street, 50 on Sand street and 52 on Main street in Lovrin.

Now, when Lovrin was included among the eleven rural localities in Timis county which have the chance of becoming towns in near future, architects are involved in future plans in designing the civil centre. There are 111 willing interpellants, about three sketches, that they establish the "demolition area." But that is not true! It is in fact the reverse: the "construction area."

In the case of Lovrin commune a group of specialists works at present on the details of the civil centre, that is the locality's central square where all institutions of public interest will be built. Variants are still discussed. All inhabitants from the localities making up the commune were consulted.

"What will the new civil centre include?"

First of all, socio-cultural establishments. A palace of culture with performance, exhibition halls, a library, clubs, etc. will be next to the political-administrative building. The school will be extended to become a high school. It will also have a multi-purpose hall which will be first of all used for sports games, because the village once had a handball team in the country's first division and maybe it will have another one.

"Several two- or three-story buildings to be built in the future in a central place will host shops and service areas on the ground floor. Most of the new constructions will be duplex houses, with ground and upper floors, with small gardens surrounding them.

"But I repeat, our projects represent a complex and long-lasting action where the old and the new will be combined, ensuring first of all social and economic buildings improving the life of people living in the centre and of those from villages located in the town of influence.

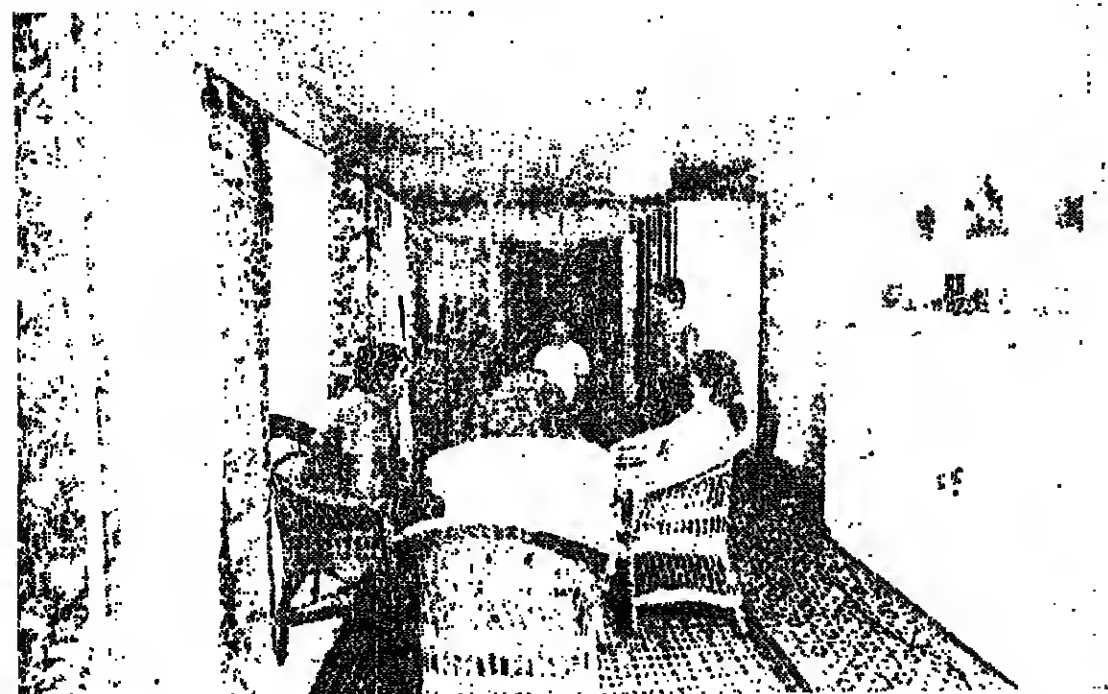
"In general in Lovrin, as in other settlements we witness not a destructive, demolishing process, but a resurrection of the constructive spirit. There was never the question of demolishing old, viable and useful buildings or those representative of old times. In general, no peasant household will be destroyed, broken up. On the contrary, the new houses will offer more comfort, but will preserve the family warmth and intimacy, will preserve, through the location of a garden in the vicinity, man's links with field work." In millennial-old occupation in these parts all our plans and programmes, all planning sketches were enriched and finalized by the direct involvement of local democratic bodies, through broad citizen debates."

G. OSTROVANU

The mayor of Lovrin, engineer Titus Balas, discussing with one of the commune inhabitants (top). One of the new buildings in the "construction area" (bottom).

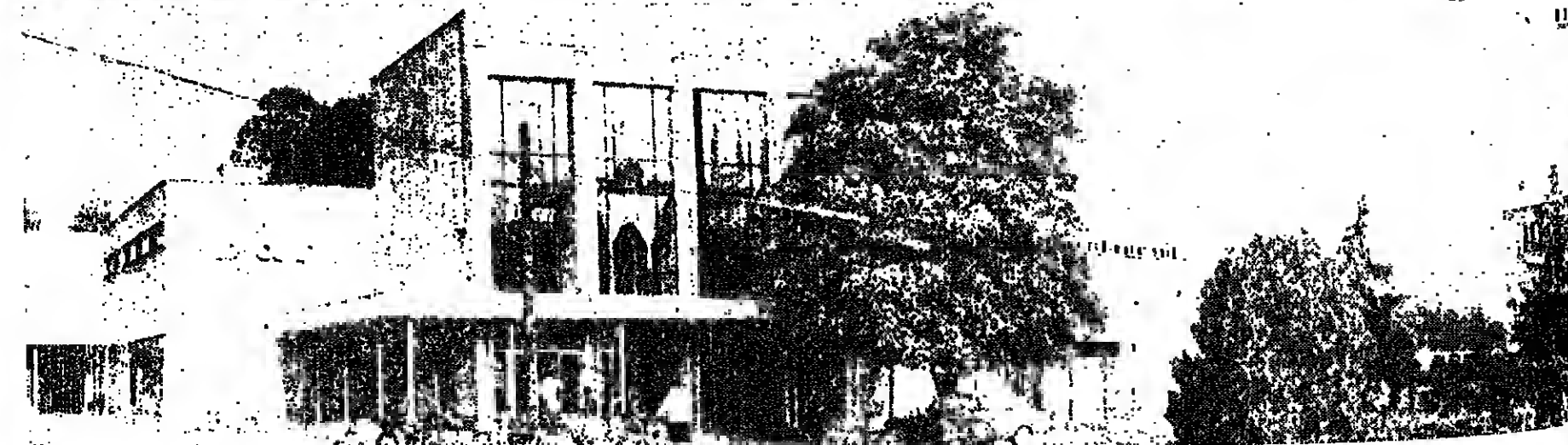






**1** An agronomist engineer, Ioan Brada, housing was not a problem after graduation. He returned to his native village where he is currently working at the cooperative farm living in his father's house — a solid, if old, house providing room for his three children.

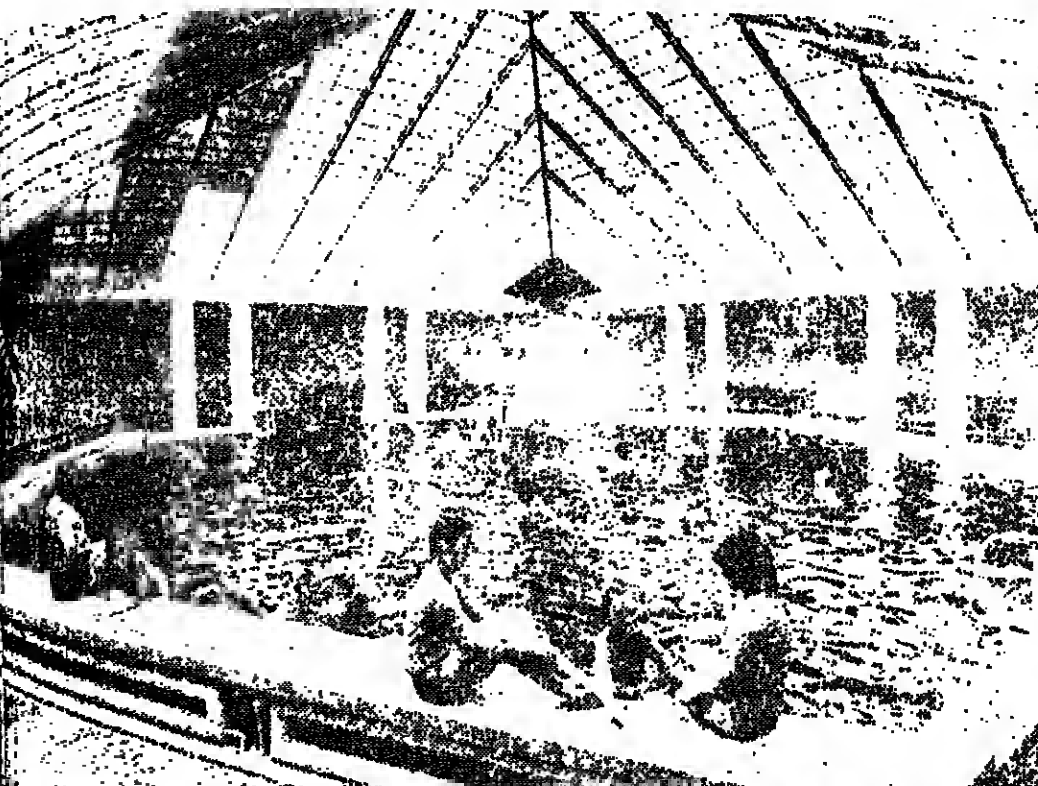
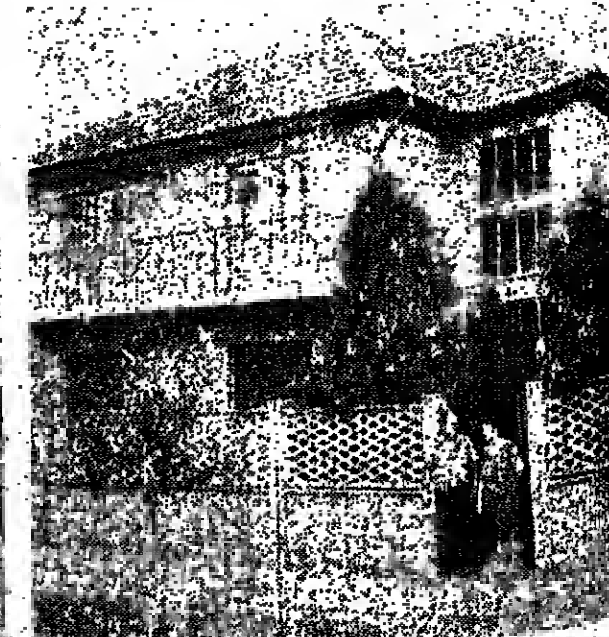
**2** Even in an old house, as engineer Ioan Brada's is, the things can be modernized and arranged according to both hygienic and aesthetic criteria, in keeping with the village.



**6** The plots of land on either side of the highway can be reclaimed for agriculture. So every villager grows in front of his house what he believes to be more fit, especially vegetables. The productions obtained must offset most entirely the family's needs.

**7** The only two- and three-story buildings are those belonging to the square of the future city center. In the ground-floor there are shops and handicraft workshops. Even with these constructions the architectural line used is in full harmony with the traditional construction style. Such is the case for instance of the group of buildings on the left.

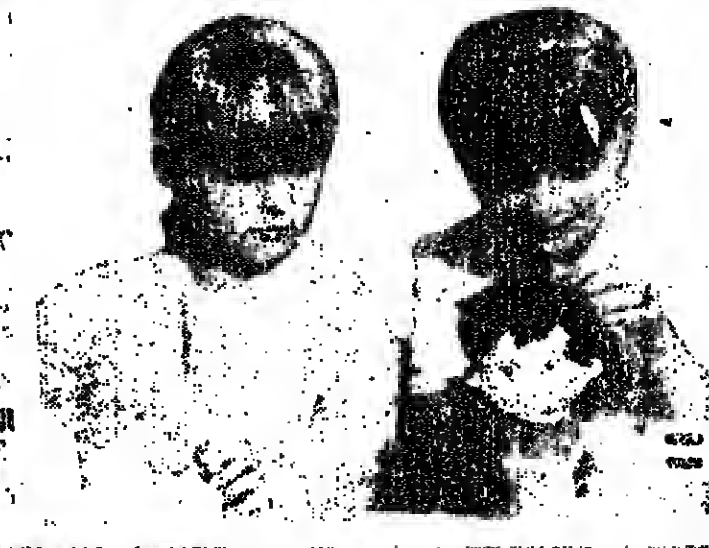
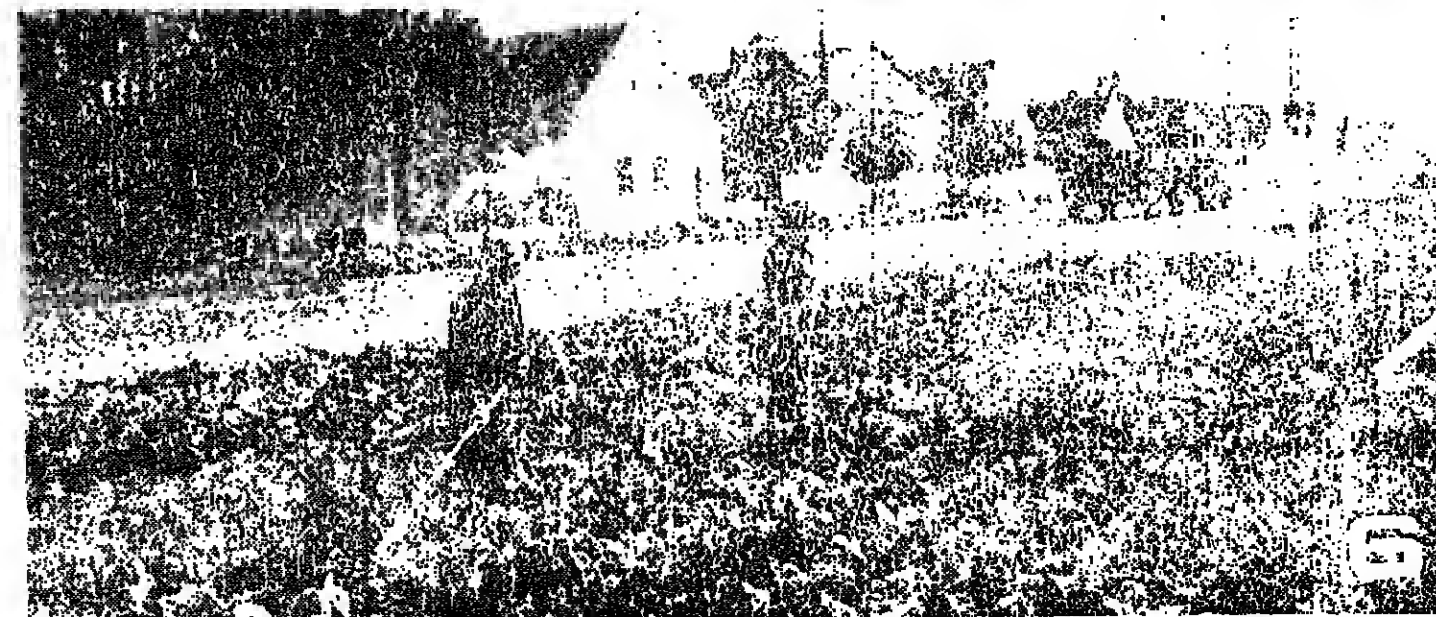
**8** The kindergarten of Lovrin has a Romanian language section and a German language one. But the language of children's games makes them spend most of their time together.



**3** This is what one of the houses built in the last few years in Lovrin looks like. The type of two-story dwellings was to be most favored by the local villages. Generally these houses are surrounded by a vegetable garden or an orchard.

**4** The thermal water captured at Lovrin also boasts therapeutic properties. That is why the locality fathers have set up a small yet elegant recreation and balneal treatment center. Among the 12 physicians working in the commune, there are four specialists who can prescribe the balneal cure. Nearby the foundations of a small hotel are being laid.

**5** The peasants of Gălbăni are wheat and barley growers. In their own gardens most of them grow vegetables. Some, however, prefer melons.



**9** Gellert Ioan was a farmer, a member of the cooperative farm in Lovrin. For several years now he has been a pensioner. Even if he no longer works in the field, he is still strong enough to look after his farmstead. His old house, very well kept up, is in no way less than the two-story houses around it.

**10** One of them is that built recently by Mihail Trofan, a farming mechanic at Lovrin. It is a large house meeting the needs of his numerous family. Mihail Trofan and his wife are mighty proud of their house.

**11** Industrial professions are active related to agricultural works. In Gălbăni commune there is a big farm machine station (S.M.A.) executing all field works within Lovrin joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council. The latter includes six peasant cooperatives and two state farming enterprises which together hold over 30,000 hp. S.M.A. Gălbăni is equipped with a whole range of machines that ensure the continuous flow of work.

In our photo, the high power (1,800 hp) tractor repair room organized like a small factory.

Photoreportage by MIHAIL ALEXE





## MILLIMETRES AND TONS

A new product with special technical performances was made at the Bucharest Machine-Tools and Aggregate Enterprise — the Se 33 vertical lathe — which can execute boring, milling, turning, broaching and cutting operations. The lathe is digitally controlled, which allows the performance of complex profiles and contours, and has a tool magazine. The 80-ton machine can be used in complex or finishing operations allowing exterior, interior turning or frontal and channel processing. Tools are automatically supplied by means of two magazines of 10 pieces each. Among the lathe's performance mentions should be made of the possibility to process parts with diameters up to 3,000 mm and a weight of 50 tons.



## THE BUCHAREST UNDERGROUND: ONE BILLION PASSENGERS

One billion people from Bucharest and all over the country have enjoyed the services of the latest and most modern transportation: the underground in the Romanian capital. This is a true record if we think of the fact that it has been set in less than nine years since the first segment of the underground was completed. As you know, the Bucharest underground has at present two mainlines (with a total length of 50 km) which connect the main industrial areas and the residential districts of the city. The 10-km third mainline is in a forward stage of completion, and is expected to put into service in the second half of next year.

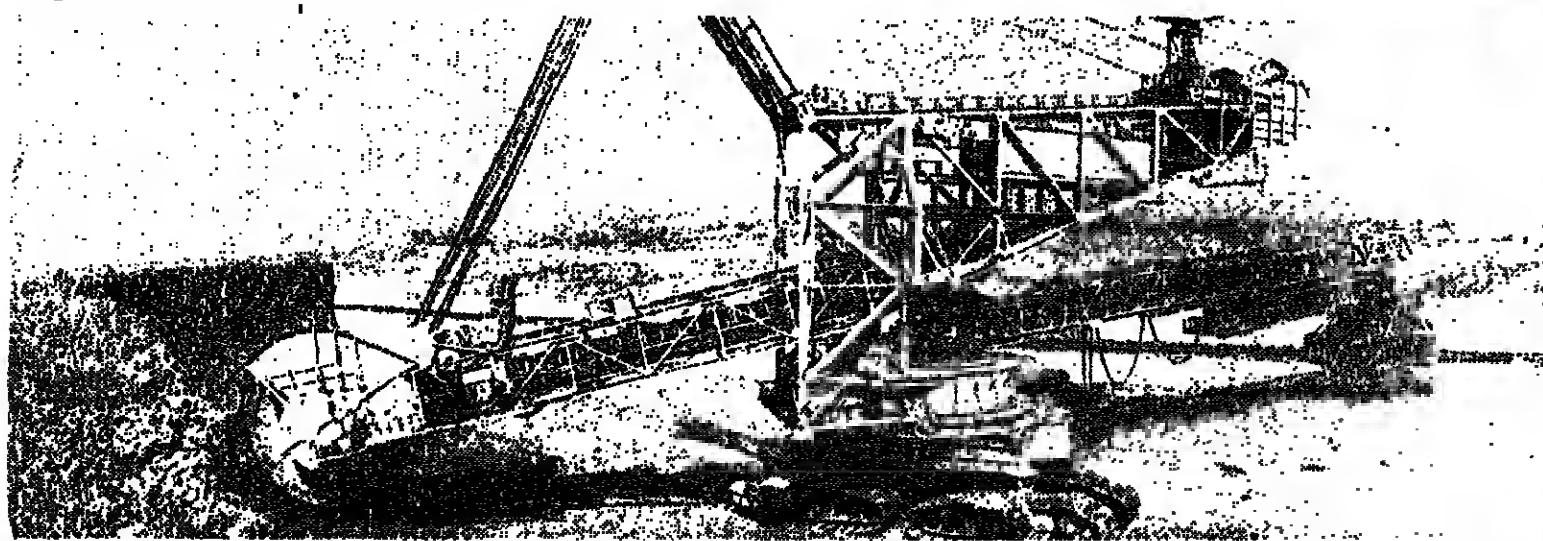
## ...SICORA

In the name of an underground train which increases traffic security through the checking of technical operating conditions and the signalling of deficiencies, the protection of the system against shunting or locking. Moreover, special apparatus periodically record the data of the train's position with a view to continually checking control signals. Underground trains started to be built more than 10 years ago at the Arad railway car enterprise. Several series of such trains have been made ever since. Two new underground car assembly and testing lines have lately been set up at Arad for the purpose of updating these products.



## LAND RECLAMATION WORKS

Specialists of the Danube Enterprise for Land Reclamation Works (D.R.E.) have finished works for the reclamation of the Stancu-Grădina wet area of 20,133 ha. The supply and distribution of water are 58.2 km long and are provided with 23 km of 33 cm diameter pipes. At the same time, the D.R.E. is constructing and working on a big canal for desalinating the water with a view to 15,000 ha in the Făltălești area.



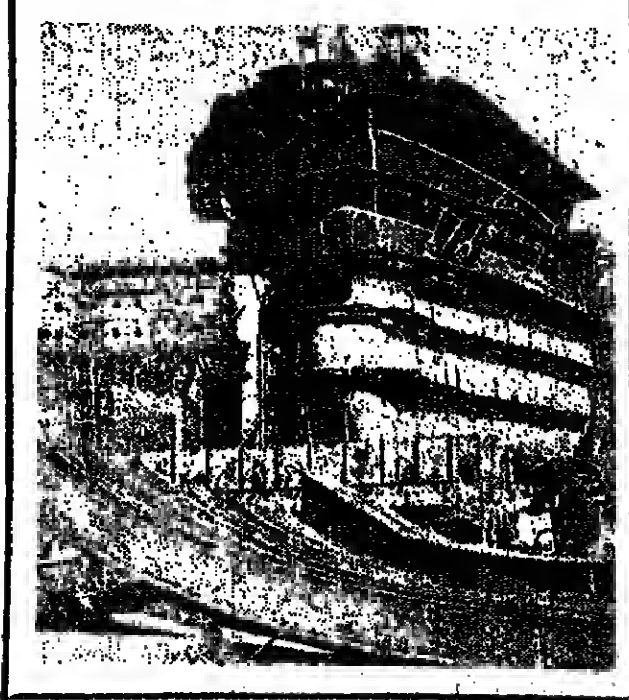
## TECHNOLOGICAL FIRSTS

Production techniques (Covasna county). Besides the modernized of the Sfintu Gheorghe quarry of Căpeni-Barnolt Mining Enterprise — transport — dumping in-

## THE SHIP NO. 100

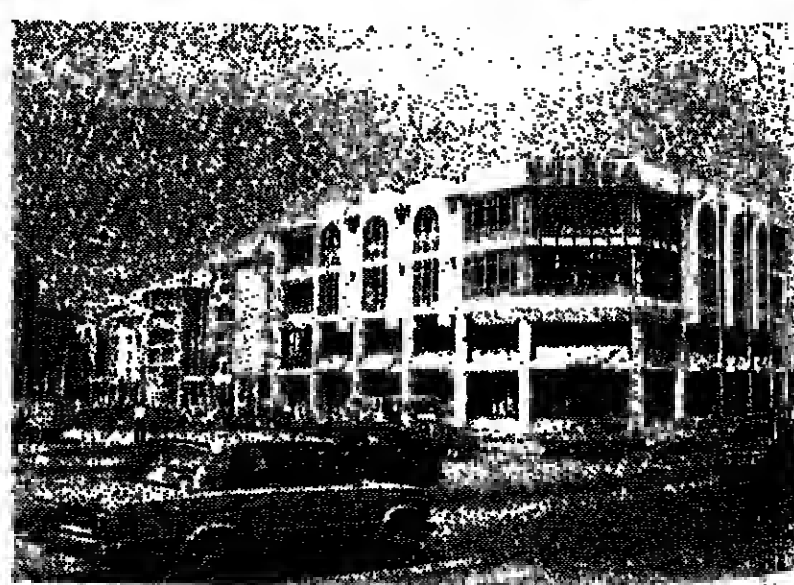
A celebration recently took place at the Brăila shipyard (the first in the field) — the launching of the 100th ship, a 4,500 dwt cargo ship.

Between 1973-1988, the Brăila shipbuilders have constructed and launched 100 vessels: cargo ships with capacities ranging between 4,500-7,500 dwt, Atlantic-type super-tankers, oil tankers, 6,000 HP, Heracles towboats etc.



## INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Since the beginning of the year, over 10,000 ships, barges, towboats, etc., crossed the Danube-Bloek Sea Canal, transporting important quantities of ore, coal, rolled steel, cement, building materials, phosphates, etc. The goods are meant for domestic or foreign use. Also, since the opening of the 1988 summer season, numerous Romanian and foreign tourists have spent their vacations on the Black Sea coast resorts made trips on this canal aboard the Milov and Flamingo passenger ships.



Foretold to the development of town planning in Albe Iulia municipality, the new city centre of the settlement is being built next to the old medieval city. It was provided with a modern commercial network located on the ground floor of apartment houses and in construction. The most recent is that of "Unirea" department store with a commercial area of 20,000 sq.m. (top photo).

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON QUANTUM ELECTRONICS

Over August 28-September 3, 1988 the National Physics Centre in Bucharest-Măgurele was the venue of the International Conference on Development of Quantum Electronics. Its work was organized by the Scientific Committee of the USSR, a Nobel prize winner, while the National Organizing Committee, chaired by the National Physics Centre, was in charge of the conference. The participants in the conference included specialists from 22 countries, and the exhibition of latest scientific results, university staff and students, was also included in the programme. The participants in the conference also took part in the exhibition of latest scientific results, university staff and students, was also included in the programme. The participants in the conference also took part in the exhibition of latest scientific results, university staff and students, was also included in the programme.

## ON THE EVE OF A NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

From the sweet apprehension at meeting the unknown — probably the first "social emotion" of the little ones, to the nostalgic reminiscence by grandparents taking children to school, the excitement accompanying the beginning of every school year comes every year, marking the event as a red-letter day in the calendar of our daily life.

But for this holiday to be a real one, for its light to shine unshadowed, a whole army of people mobilize their energies and efforts yearly for this end-September day.

The anxious finishing the interiors of the new schools, the polishing on the desks and blackboards, the typewriters printing the last pages of the new school-books make up the traditional delirium of this army. The fever of preparing the new academic year has contaminated however also sectors which not long ago were alien from teaching centres.

The equipping of school workshops and labs for example, in step with the

updating and progress of technologies, in step with the scientific revolution has mobilized, besides specialized enterprises, tens of industrial units in the machine building branch, in the field of electronics or electrical engineering. Of course, schools and their equipment have priority. The academic year must be well prepared. In this simple rule is concentrated the whole country's concern in training those who, tomorrow will take over the social management at all levels and fields, the ones for the youngest generation to be able to assume the responsibility of its own future in the best starting conditions.

In the following pages we will present last minute data concerning the preparation of the school year in Romania. They mirror the multitude and diversity of actions contributing to ensuring the necessary conditions so that on September 15, the opening of schools should have the propitious of an important event, considered as such in the whole world, both by the young and old.



## SCHOOL DAYS

Teachers and professors from all Romanian counties participated, during the summer vacation, in lecture and paper sessions, symposia, professional debates with a common title "School Days". The themes had in view aspects related to modernizing the educational process: "Creativity and Efficiency" (in Hatoasa and Mărculești), "Education and Quality" (Hatoasa), "Innovation and Quality" (Hatoasa), "Innovation and Quality" (Hatoasa).

## ECOLOGY

Within the events devoted to the World Environment Day, a students' paper session with the theme "School's Contribution to the Activity of Preserving the Environment and Natural Monuments" was organized at Gheorgheni, Harghita county. The participants included students, as well as specialists in the ecology field from the last county and other counties.

Besides reading papers and debating them, the people present in these events also participated in field-trip, alpinism demonstrations, scientific expeditions.

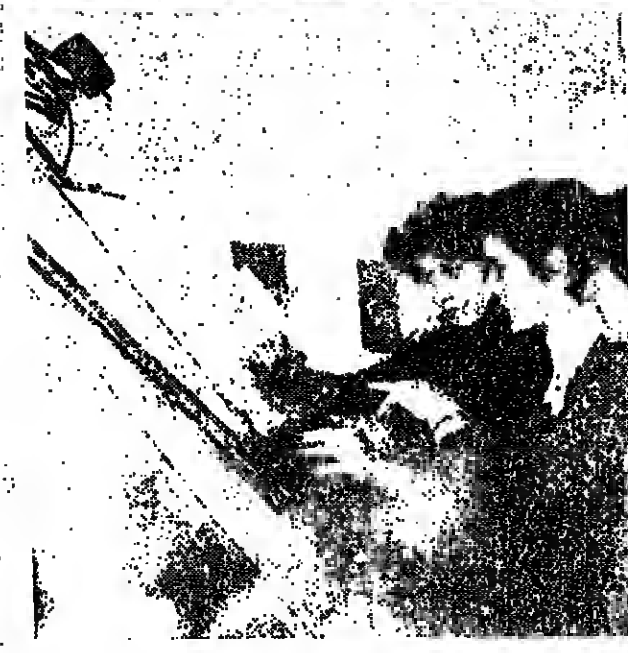


## MATERIAL BASE

The number of invention patents registered in the last year of the Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest has surpassed 150. The theme of these researches are part of modernization programmes of industrial units in the country. These scientific successes — over 1,300 students are included in research contracts — were possible thanks to the construction, development and modernization of the Polytechnic Institute's material base in 1987. An academic professor, Copeland Serbanescu, D.Sc., president of the Institute, appreciated, compared to the year 1986, when the higher education unit had only an area of 16,000 sq.m. for education and research, 330 teaching staff and 9,700 students, today the Institute has an area of 110,000 sq.m. included in 23 buildings with 22 amphitheatres, 200 teaching staff and 15,000 students who attend classes.



## MICRO- PRODUCTION LAB



In summer, sophomore and junior students of the Chemical Technology Institute in Bucharest did not leave a research-desk, but within their own faculty.

To this end was used the recently created Anti-Corrosion Synthesis Lab sponsored by the chemistry and chemical technology department.

"The fact that we produce anti-leukemia drugs, based on researches effected in collaboration with the Hematology Institute of Cluj-Napoca Hospital in Bucharest" — told us rheumatologist Dr. Dumitru Ionescu, the head of the laboratory — "allows the students the possibility to be instructed in the methods of scientific work and the specialized chemical technology. At the same time, we facilitate the students in the outlets of increasing their working place, valuing an economic outlook of the practical activity they carry out." (above and left photos)

## SUMMER COURSES

Scientific societies of the teaching staff organized, in July and August, scientific training and refresher courses, as well as creation camps for teachers of all specialties.

Thus, mathematics teachers met in Predeal, physics and chemistry teachers in Bucharest, at Biology in Hatoasa, Viteaz, at history in Cluj-Napoca and at literature in Suceava.

An image of the Cluj-Napoca University Centre (left photo).

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

The management of the Industrial High School no. 7 in Bucharest made up, for the coming academic year, a research plan including 14 themes including, besides the specialized teachers, engineers, foremen and students.

Current research themes have a technico-appllicative character, elaborated together with various research institutes. Others have in view the increase of the instructive-educational process' efficiency.

Being well equipped, the high school's rooms, labs and workshops ensure corresponding conditions in researching the proposed themes.



## THE CENTRAL PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY IS REOPENING

As school begins again, the Central Pedagogical Library in Bucharest is reopening its usual activity. This institution, as director, George Anca, D.Sc., told us — puts out reference and bibliographic publications aiding the teaching staff to expand their professional horizon. The Modernization Institute (The Institute of Education) and the Ministry of Education (The Ministry of Education) which refer to every thing that is new and valuable in the area of pedagogy, pedagogical psychology and the methods of teaching the specific subjects in Romanian pre-university curriculum of all grades.







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At this time of the year, the Herculane and Felix resorts, true gold mines of health, offer all the desired conditions for treatment and rest. Bath localities are recommended for combating chronic rheumatic ailments, gynaecological, peripheral neurological, nutritional and metabolic diseases. The two spas boast natural curative factors of high therapeutic value, modern treatment facilities and a highly qualified medical staff.

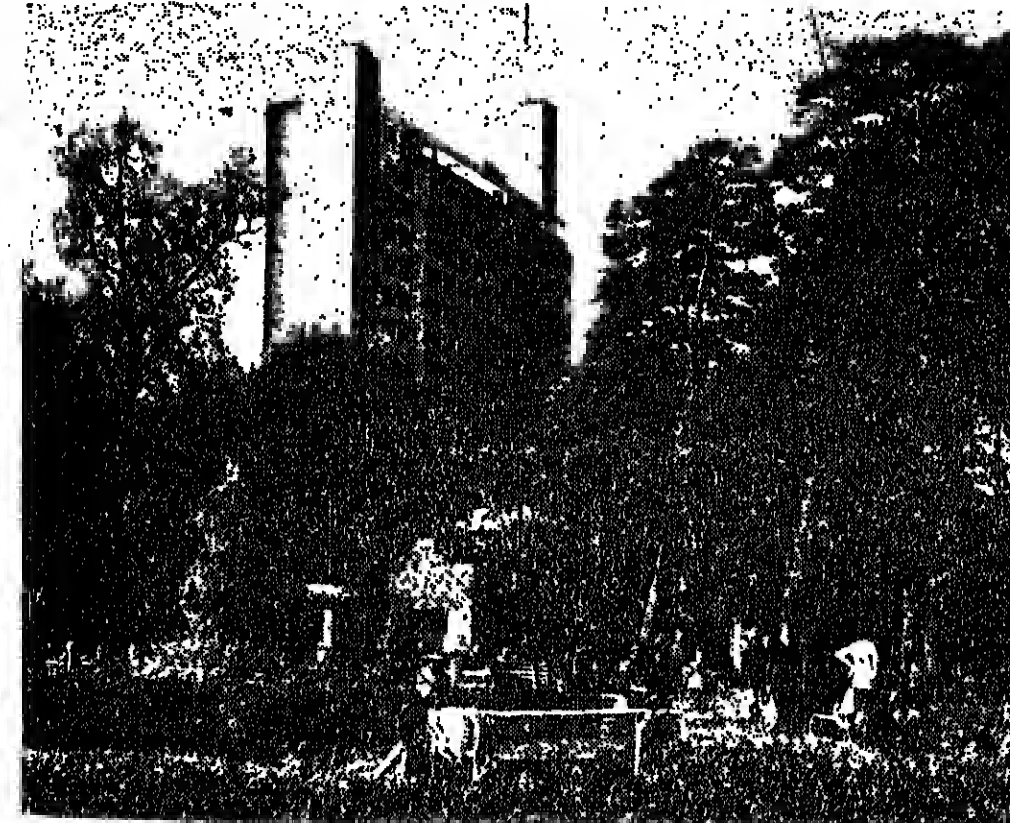
Medical procedures using the renowned Romanian medicinal products BOICIL,

PELL-AMAR and GEROVITAL are successfully applied here.

Acupuncture is successfully practiced in Herculane. Pleasant vacations can be spent in both resorts.

The picturesque areas in which they are located, the recreational possibilities are serious arguments for your choosing these spas.

You can get additional information from your travel agent or Romania's travel information offices abroad (see the list of addresses of these offices).



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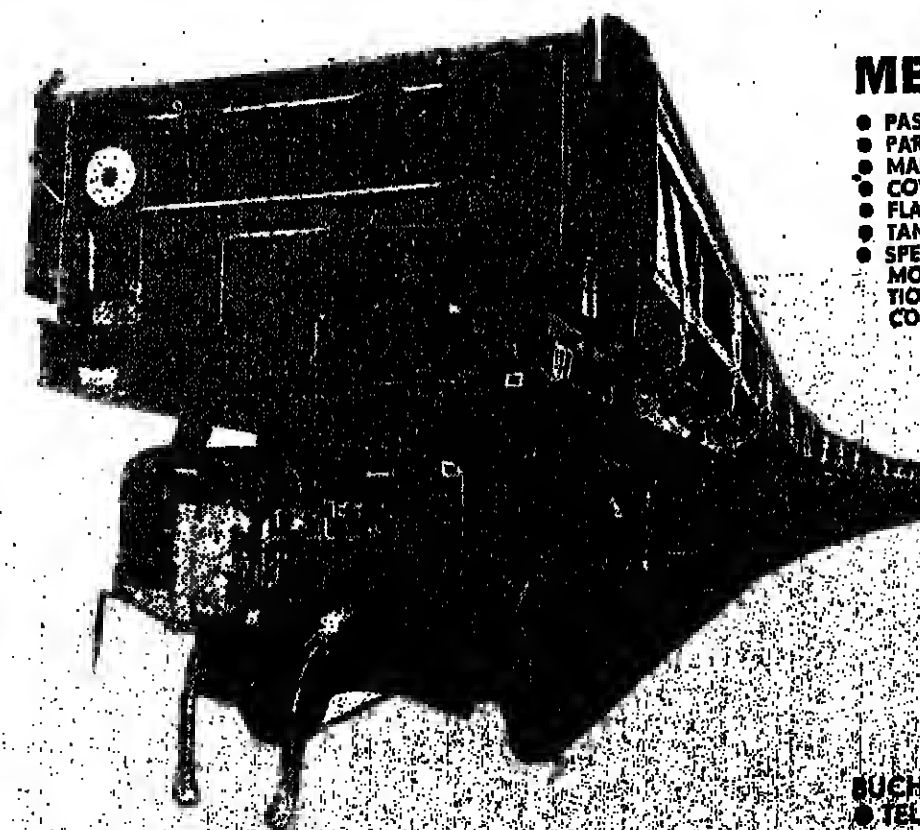
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